

COCOLOBIS SP. (Polygonaceae.) 31931. Seeds of a "carro-caliente" from the mountains of Costa Rica. Presented by Mr. Carlos Wercklé, San Jose. "An interesting Coccoloba with small leaves and fine fruit." (Wercklé.) For distribution later.

CROTALARIA SPP. (Fabaceae.) 31999-32001. Seeds from Buitenzorg, Java. Presented by the Department of Agriculture at the request of Prof. C. V. Piper of this Bureau. Introduced for trial as cover crops from the Buitenzorg Garden, where special attention is being paid to the problem of green manures. For distribution later.

CROTALARIA SP. (Fabaceae.) 31941. Seeds from Puerto Bertoni, Paraguay. Presented by Dr. Moises S. Bertoni, Estacion Agronomica. Introduced for trial with the preceding and other green manure crops. For distribution later.

CYTISUS PROLIFERUS. (Fabaceae.) 31951-952. Seeds of the "escobon" from Grand Canary and Teneriffe, Canary Islands. Presented by Dr. George V. Perez, Puerto Orotava, Teneriffe. Two forms, both of which are used as forage for goats, but not as good as tagasaste. Suggested for growing in the mountains of Southern California. For distribution later.

DIOSCOREA SPP. (Dioscoreaceae.) 31914-923.. Tubers of twelve yams from Port Moresby, Papua. Presented by Mr. J. A. Hamilton. "Native yams of splendid food value." (Hamilton.) For distribution later.

ELAEAGNUS ANGUSTIFOLIA. (Elaeagnaceae.) 31822. Seeds of oleaster from Upal, Chinese Turkestan. "The oleaster is mostly seen as a tall shrub, but in good situations grows even to a fair-sized tree. Taken all around it is perhaps the most useful tree in Chinese Turkestan. It supplies excellent hedges, almost impenetrable to man and beast when well kept. From the branches stuck in the ground in slanting and zigzag fashion, very good temporary fences can be made. As a windbreak it is unexcelled, keeping the drying desert winds off from the cultivated lands of the oases. As a sand-binder it is of very great value, checking blowing and encroaching desert sands to a great extent, also where wash-outs are experienced its masses of fibrous roots retain the soil a good deal. Its wood constitutes in many oases the chief fuel supply, and to furnish this firewood the trees are pollarded every four to six years without suffering. The wood, when dry, possesses fine heating capacities and makes a good bed of live coals which last during the whole night